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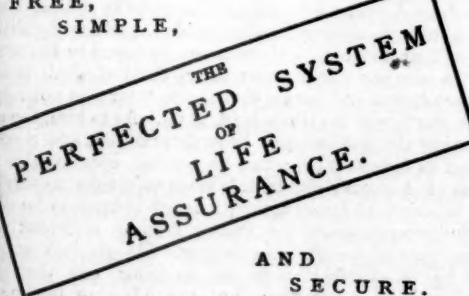
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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

* * * The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on the regular staff of the JOURNAL.

All letters intended for publication in the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

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Current Topics.

The Provincial Meeting.

WE PRINT elsewhere the detailed programme of the Manchester meeting to be held next week. It will be seen that the hospitality of the local association is not less profuse than on the previous visit of the society. There are on the two first days free luncheons, the usual banquet, a special organ recital at the Town Hall, a visit to the Manchester Ship Canal and Trafford Park, and theatrical performances at two different theatres; while on the third day there are excursions by special trains to Chatsworth and Windermere, with carriages, luncheons, and teas provided by the generous hosts. Let us hope that the Manchester skies will on this occasion falsify their reputation for providing unlimited rain.

The Bill to Appoint Guardians for Solicitors.

IT IS a fact that a Bill of the description given in these columns last week has been lodged with the Board of Trade and by them referred to the Bankruptcy Committee. But as to whether the Bill was drafted on the instructions of the Board, we cannot at present obtain any information, though the Council of the Law Society may be more successful. It was stated last week that a new Bankruptcy Bill had been drafted by Mr. JELLINE and was under the consideration of the committee, and that Mr. JELLINE was also the draftsman of the Bill relative to solicitors. The point of interest is whether he drafted the Solicitors Bill on the instructions of the Board of Trade—of which, it will be remembered, a solicitor is the President—or, if not, on whose instructions the Bill was drafted? A letter which Mr. JELLINE has addressed to *Truth*, and which is quoted in the issue of that journal for the present week, seems to indicate that he is himself an enthusiast in the matter. He says that the Bill "is entirely founded on similar legislation which has been in force in New Zealand since 1892", that the New Zealand Act has, to his knowledge, worked well, and has a useful effect. "With regard to the proposal to give the Board of Trade jurisdiction for solicitors' accounts, and to appoint an auditor to verify them, he also points out that the Board of Trade already exercises a similar function in connection with the trust funds of all court officials, including the registrars of superior courts. As solicitors are themselves 'officers of the Supreme Court' this seems a very good reason for placing them in the same position as other court officials." We think that the Law Society will do well to endeavour to ascertain on whose instructions the Bill was drafted, and to take steps for laying before the Bankruptcy Committee the objections which exist to such a measure. Some of these objections could hardly be better stated than they are in the letter from an eminent firm of solicitors which we print elsewhere. It will not do to ignore this Jellicoe Bill as a wild attempt not likely to lead to any practical result. The present House of Commons contains persons who will be ready enough to back such a Bill.

A Twelvemonth's Limitation in Debt.

ACCORDING to an evening contemporary, Judge TINDAL ATKINSON has been exercised by the abuses of the credit system which his county court experience reveals to him, and he has expressed a hope that the statutory period of limitation may be altered from six years to twelve months. In his view, it seems, there are many people who are drawn into extravagance by the facility for obtaining credit and the long postponement of the day of settlement, and the system is as bad for tradesmen as for their customers. Cash payments are at the root of sound trading, but competition drives tradesmen to allow credit, with too often ruinous results. County court judges have exceptional opportunities of forming an opinion on these matters, and doubtless it would be well for everybody concerned if cash transactions as between tradesmen and customers were universal and credit were dispensed with. County courts would soon cease to contribute their enormous totals to the civil judicial statistics, and the judges would get rid of the most tedious and distasteful part of their work. Possibly the abolition of imprisonment for debt would have some effect in this direction, but we doubt whether much change would result from a shortening of the statutory period of limitation. There may be certain classes of trade and certain classes of society in which accounts are allowed to run on for more than a year without proceedings being taken, but in such cases the traders are well able to look after themselves and the customers call for no special interference. We imagine that in the vast majority of credits for goods supplied the tradesman brings pressure to bear within a year, and it is immaterial whether the statutory period is twelve months or longer. It must be remembered, moreover, that the object of Statutes of Limitation is not to effect changes in social conditions, but to prevent suits being brought at such a distance of time that inconvenience is caused to the defendant, either by the destruction of the means of rebutting the claim or otherwise. From this point of view one year would be unnecessarily short, though it must be remembered that in regard to real estate the substantial shortening of the period from twenty years to twelve years has been attended with no ill results and has had an important practical effect upon the shortening of titles. A shortening of the limitation in contract and tort to two years might possibly be attended with benefit, though it would be necessary to make provision for special cases where the cause of action accrues without the person injured having any immediate means of discovering it.

Gifts to Issue of Children Predeceasing the Testator.

FEW QUESTIONS upon the construction of wills raise more difficulty than those which concern the ascertainment of classes of beneficiaries where some of the children of the testator are already dead at the date of the will. An interesting example of such a question is afforded by the case of *Re Gorringe* (1906, 2 Ch. 341), in which the Court of Appeal (VAUGHAN WILLIAMS and MOULTON, L.J.J., ROMER, L.J., dissenting) have reversed the decision of JOYCE, J. (1906, 1 Ch. 319). A testator gave legacies, amounting altogether to £1,300, to the children of his son ALFRED, whom he referred to as "my deceased son," and a legacy and annuity to another son, RICHARD, as to whose whereabouts he was ignorant; and he gave the residue of his estate "in trust for all or any of my children or child (other than and except the said RICHARD) who shall be living at my death" and should attain twenty-one or marry, in equal shares. Then followed a proviso that "in case any one or more of my children (other than the said RICHARD) shall predecease me leaving any child or children living at my death, then such child or children of my deceased child (other than the said RICHARD) shall take, and if more than one in equal shares, the share which his, her, or their parent would have taken if such parent were living and over the age of twenty-one at my decease." The testator left eight children surviving, and the son ALFRED left five children who were all living at the death of the testator. If these were entitled to share in the residue, their share would be about £15,000. Otherwise they would take only the £1,300 specifically bequeathed to them by the will. This depended on the question whether the testator, when he provided for the case of one or more of his children

predeceasing him, and in that event gave a share to the children of such deceased child, intended to include the children of his deceased son ALFRED. JOYCE, J., decided that these children were not included. In the Court of Appeal VAUGHAN WILLIAMS and MOULTON, L.J.J., took the contrary view. The discussion chiefly turned on the use of the word "shall" in the phrase "provided that in case any one or more of my children shall predecease me." Did it imply such an element of futurity in the event as to make it inapplicable to the case of the son ALFRED who was already dead when the testator used the word? Such a restriction upon the meaning of "shall" was rejected by KINDERSLEY, V.C., in *Loring v. Thomas* (1 Dr. & Sm. 508), and VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, L.J., accepted this as a guide in the present case. "The departure," he said, "from the natural construction of the word 'shall' which was adopted by KINDERSLEY, V.C., in *Loring v. Thomas* has frequently been adopted since in cases like the present, owing to the disinclination of the courts to exclude the children of a deceased child, and the courts have laid hold of slight expressions as a sufficient ground for avoiding such a construction." MOULTON, L.J., on the other hand, preferred not to accept *Loring v. Thomas* as governing the case. The proviso was not merely concerned with the possibility of children predeceasing the testator, but with their predeceasing him and leaving children living at his death. This was a double event, the ultimate issue of which would remain future until the testator's death, and hence the use of the word "shall," even taken literally, did not exclude the children of ALFRED.

The Judicial Attitude Upon the Construction of Wills.

THE DISSENTIENT judgment of ROMER, L.J., in *Re Gorringe* (*suprd*) is interesting for the practical rule which he laid down for the construction of wills: "In construing a will what I like to do is, before going to the authorities, to read the will itself carefully, and to see whether, apart from authorities, I cannot gather what the meaning of the testator was. Of course, in construing the will I must bring in aid all those rules of law and construction which the authorities have laid down; but if in doing so, and construing the will for myself, I come to one conclusion, I do not think it is a wise or a right thing to attempt to construe one will—a will like this—by the determination put by a judge on another will merely because the other will is something like the present." And the learned judge, acting upon this principle, put aside *Loring v. Thomas* (*suprd*) with its construction of the word "shall," and considered whether the will, taken by itself, was free from doubt. Regarding it as equally probable that the testator would, in dealing with his residue, exclude the children of ALFRED as that he would include them, he found in the use of the words "in case any one or more of my children shall predecease me" a very strong indication that the testator was not regarding his son ALFRED, who was then dead, at all. As to him, the event of predeceasing the testator had been determined, and it could not be treated as hypothetical; and he decided, accordingly, against the claim of ALFRED's children. With reference to the learned judge's principle of construction, it is, of course, to be observed that a judge approaches the matter from a different point of view from that of the advising lawyer. He can look at the will, and, if he is satisfied as to its meaning, can decide quite independently of authority; but the advising lawyer has to consider, not how the will strikes himself, but how it is likely to strike a judge, and he naturally is more ready to take any guidance afforded by the authorities in hazarding his forecast. In the present instance perhaps it may be suggested that considerations of how the testator would be likely to regard the families of his different children were not to be set aside in favour of an over-subtle interpretation of the exact words used, and the decision of the majority of the Court of Appeal seems to have been practical and fair.

Fixtures and Freehold in Australia.

A RECENT case before the High Court of Australia illustrates the manner in which rules of the common law are applied and extended in parts of the globe where novel climatic conditions prevail. In *Reid v. Smith* (3 Commonwealth L. R. 656) the question was raised, between landlord and tenant, whether a

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wooden dwelling-house, such as is commonly erected in the northern districts of Queensland, resting on brick piers and without any other attachment to this foundation than its own weight, had become part of the soil and the property of the landlord, or could be removed by the tenant as his own property. GRIFFITH, C.J., said: "The question must be determined according to the rules of the common law," and referred to BLACKSTONE's remark—that the rules of the common law are rules of common sense; and further on he says: "The reason in Queensland why wooden buildings of this sort are frequently not fixed by spikes or nails to the piers or stumps is in order to break the continuity between the ground and the woodwork, so that white ants may not reach the wood. Generally iron plates are placed on the top of the piers or stumps, and if there is any hole made in them at all there is a danger that the white ants may get through and get at the building itself. These considerations make me hesitate to hold that a structure of this kind is not part of the freehold." Eventually three judgments were delivered unanimously deciding that the wooden house was sufficiently annexed to the soil to have become part of the freehold and the property of the landlord. A passage from the judgment of Lord MACNAGHTEN in *Leigh v. Taylor* (1902, A.C., at p. 182) was quoted, where it is said: "The mode of annexation is only one of the circumstances of the case, and not always the most important—and its relative importance is probably not what it was in ruder or simpler times."

Wireless Telegraphy in Time of War.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, which has just concluded its session at Ghent, has had under discussion subjects of unusual interest arising from the progress of invention and discovery within the last ten years. With regard to the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war, the Institute adopted the following articles: Article V.—The regulations in force in time of peace are not applicable in time of war. Article VI.—On the high sea, in the zone covered by the sphere of action of their military operations, belligerents may prevent the despatch of Hertzian waves by a neutral State. Article VII.—Individuals who, in spite of the prohibition of the belligerents, engage in the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy between different sections of a belligerent army or territory, are, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war and treated as such. Ships and balloons belonging to neutrals which by movements in concert with the enemy may be considered as being engaged in his service, may be confiscated, as well as the despatches and wireless telegraphic apparatus found on them. Article VIII.—A neutral State is not obliged to prevent the passage over its territory of Hertzian waves destined for a belligerent State. Article IX.—A neutral State is obliged to close or take under its own administration, any radiographic establishment belonging to a belligerent State which it had authorized to operate within its own territory. Article X.—Every prohibition of communication by wireless telegraphy issued by belligerents must be immediately notified by them to neutral governments. How nations are to obtain such control of the air above them as to prevent the despatch of Hertzian waves is not explained, but the regulations appear to be reasonable enough. The experience of the recent war in the Far East may cause some doubt as to whether they will be duly observed.

Colonial Marriages with Deceased Wife's Sister.

ON THE 4th of August last the Royal Assent was given to the Colonial Marriages (Deceased Wife's Sister) Act, 1906 (c. 30). The Act is retrospective, so that, except as regards persons affected by the saving clause, the exact date of its becoming law is not very material. The gist of the statute is contained in the section which enacts that colonial marriages which are legal by colonial law are to be "legal for all purposes, including the right of succession to real property, and to honours and dignities within the United Kingdom." But to get the benefit of the Act, each of the parties must have been domiciled, at the date of the marriage, in the part of the British dominions where such marriages are legal. The saving clause also removes from the operation of the Act all property "the title to which, whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession, reversion, or remainder, accrued before the passing of the Act." It is presumed that

these words will be construed as similar words in section 5 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, are construed; there will thus be only one accruee of title, and a reversionary interest, coming into existence not later than the 3rd of August, 1906, will be safe against a possible claimant whose claim rests solely on the new Act, although the interest may not fall into possession for many years.

Marginal Notes to Statutes.

WITH reference to the observations on the subject of marginal notes in our issue of the 29th of September, it must be pointed out that the Master of the Rolls in *Bushell v. Hammond*, (1904, 2 K.B., at p. 567), whilst saying that "some help will be derived from the side-note," immediately added, "though, of course, it is not part of the statute." This seems to mean that the marginal note cannot be relied on in the slightest degree if it contradicts the text, though it may be a sort of make-weight to support a construction of the text which has been independently arrived at. There is also a *dictum* of Lord HERSCHELL upon the subject. In *Inglis v. Robertson* (1898, A.C., at p. 630) Lord HERSCHELL relied, in construing the Factors Act, 1889, upon the headings to groups of sections, and said: "These headings are not, in my opinion, mere marginal notes, but the sections in the group to which they belong must be read in connection with them and interpreted by the light of them."

Assaults on the Police.

IT HAS often been suggested that some uniformity might be introduced in the measure of punishment for particular offences, and that those who study the chronicles of the assizes and quarter sessions will find much disparity in the sentences awarded by different courts. With regard to one particular offence, that of brutal assaults on the police in the execution of their duty, the justices of quarter sessions in rural districts appear to us to exercise a wholesome severity, and we have little sympathy with the short terms of imprisonment which find favour with a few of the judges of the superior courts. In certain districts of London a crowd of persons, who, for aught we know, could be proved to be "of good character," will look on with great satisfaction while an unfortunate police constable is the victim of cowardly violence and sustains irreparable injury. Many persons will agree with the opinion of an experienced police magistrate, that there is only one way of dealing with this savagery, and that is by stamping it out.

"Uncontrollable Impulse."

THE DEFENCE of "uncontrollable impulse," with which we are familiar in cases of kleptomania, is being gradually extended to other matters within the jurisdiction of the criminal courts. In a recent case, where the charge was for sounding a fire alarm without lawful excuse, the offender had been convicted on several previous occasions, but protested that the impulse to ring the bell was too strong to be resisted. In another case, where a schoolboy was charged with placing some wood on the railway line near Middlewich, Cheshire, he said that he had seen an old gate and something tempted him to put it on the metals. In both the cases to which we have referred the magistrates convicted the defendant without ordering any inquiry into the state of his mind at the time of the committing of the offence.

It is stated that Judge Addison's health is not yet re-established, and that he has again appointed Mr. E. Layman as his deputy at the Southwark County Court.

At the Mountain Ash County Court, on Monday, says the *Times*, his Honour Judge Bryn Roberts had before him a curious case under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Edgar J. Lawrence, a haulier, working at Penrhyn Colliery, met with an accident whilst at work in July, 1905, and was paid compensation almost the whole of the time from that date until March last, when he committed suicide. Three medical men called for the applicant, the man's widow, attributed the act to his loss of reason owing to pain and depression caused by the shock following the accident. No evidence was called for the respondents, but Mr. Parson, barrister, who appeared on their behalf, argued that it had not been proved that the suicide was the result of the accident. His Honour held, however, that he was bound by the medical evidence. If it were not for that he would hold that the suicide could not be traced to the accident. Judgment was given for the applicant. Stay of execution was granted pending an appeal.

Reversionary Leases.

In the new edition of Mr. GRAY's treatise on the Rule against Perpetuities this passage occurs (section 71):

"As there is no seisin of a chattel real, an estate for years can be granted *in futuro*, the grantee in the meantime having an *interesse termini*. Thus an estate can be granted to A. for five years, then to B. for five years, and then to C. for five years, the grants to B. and C., &c., being, not remainders, but grants to commence *in futuro*, independent of the preceding grant or grants."

On the face of it, this is a statement not calculated to cause remark, but if it is compared with the corresponding passage in the first edition, it is seen to be pregnant with meaning, for there the illustration runs as follows:

"Thus an estate can be granted to A. for twenty years, then to B. for twenty years, then to C. for twenty years, and so on, each grant to B., C., &c., being, not a remainder, but a grant to commence *in futuro*, independent of the preceding grant or grants."

It is obvious from this alteration that Mr. GRAY considers it at least doubtful whether a term to commence *in futuro* is valid unless it is so limited as necessarily to commence within the period allowed by the Rule against Perpetuities. The suggestion is not novel, for it was made by Mr. LEWIS and Mr. SANDERS, but it is singular that Mr. GRAY should not have given a decided opinion on the point.

A term of years created by grant at common law does not of itself confer an estate on the termor: until he enters under the term he has only an *interesse termini*, which is a right of a somewhat anomalous nature. It does not create a reversion, and it cannot be the subject of merger (Co. Litt. 270a, 338a). Thus if A. has a lease in possession, and the landlord grants him another lease to commence from the determination of the former lease, the two do not merge (*Hyde v. Warden*, 3 Ex. D. 72). Again, if a freeholder grants a term of five years to A. and another term to B. to commence on the determination of A.'s term, this does not deprive the freeholder of the reversion on A.'s term, and he can therefore still distrain on A.: *Smith v. Day* (2 M. & W. 684), *Lewis v. Baker* (1905, 1 Ch. 36). So if before a lessee enters, the lessor executes a release to him, this release is ineoperative as a release at common law, "for that the lessee had not possession in the land at the time of the release made, but only a right to have the same land by force of the lease" (Litt. s. 459). But this "is not so to be understood that he hath but a naked right, for then he could not grant it over; but seeing he hath *interesse termini* before entry, he may grant it over" (Co. Litt. 270b). And again: "The lessee before entry hath an interest, *interesse termini*, grantable to another" (Co. Litt. 46b). An *interesse termini*, therefore, is a right of higher degree than a right of entry for condition broken, or a contingent remainder, for at common law these are mere possibilities, and incapable of assignment. In *Smith v. Day*, PARKE, B., during the argument, in his anxiety to protect the freeholder's right of distress, said that the owner of the reversionary lease had "no interest whatever" until the determination of the first lease, but this was unnecessary for the decision of the case, and is obviously inaccurate.

The nature of an *interesse termini* is well shewn by the case of *Gillard v. Cheshire Lines Committee* (32 W. R. 943). There a lease of a building for eight weeks to commence *in futuro* was granted to the plaintiff; before the commencement of the term the defendants excavated some adjoining land, and thereby made the demised building unsafe, and it was closed by the local authority for the whole of the term, so that the lessee never acquired possession; it was held that the plaintiff had a good cause of action for the injury done to his *interesse termini*.

It was pointed out by the Real Property Commissioners in 1833 (Third Report, pp. 29, 36) that no limit was fixed by the common law for the commencement of terms of years, and so far as history and principle are concerned, the better opinion is that the Rule against Perpetuities, which was invented to check the creation of future interests in property by novel devices unknown to the common law, never did, and does not

now, apply to interests which were recognized as valid by the ancient common law. But several recent decisions shew that this doctrine is not in favour at the present day. We naturally dislike being called upon to investigate the obscure doctrines of the common law; it is much easier to follow the simple and intelligible principle that all future interests in property of a contingent nature are subject to the modern Rule against Perpetuities.

There is, however, another answer to the suggestion that reversionary terms of years are subject to the Rule against Perpetuities, and that is, that they are vested interests. All the modern authorities are agreed on the principle that the Rule does not apply to vested interests, however much they may differ as to its application. As Mr. GRAY says (section 205): "A vested interest is not subject to the Rule against Perpetuities." That an *interesse termini* confers a vested interest is, it is submitted, clear. LITTLETON observes (section 66) that "if a man letteth land to another for term of years, albeit the lesser dieth before the lessee entereth into the tenements, yet he may enter into the same tenements after the death of the lessor, because the lessee by force of the lease hath right presently to have the tenements according to the form of the lease." Upon which Lord COX makes this comment: "The reason is because the interest of the term (as hath been said) doth pass and vest in the lessee before entry, and therefore the death of the lessor cannot devest that which was vested before." This, of course, is said with reference to an immediate lease, but the only difference between an immediate lease and a reversionary lease is that the right of entry of the reversionary lessee is deferred. His right is vested in interest, although not vested in possession.

In *Gillard v. Cheshire Lines Committee*, where, as already stated, the term was to commence *in futuro*, BOWIN, L.J., said: "When that demise was made to the plaintiff he had vested in him an interest known to the law as an *interesse termini*. That is more than a right of entry; it is an interest which the law recognizes in a future term, coupled with a right to complete that interest by possession. . . . The basis of my judgment is that this right of entry is a proprietary right." And FRY, L.J., said: "It seems to me that a proprietary right was vested in the plaintiff by the instrument before us."

It is submitted, therefore, that an *interesse termini*, being a vested interest, is not subject to the Rule against Perpetuities, whatever the date fixed for the commencement of the term may be.

It may be said that the power of granting terms of years to commence at a remote period is liable to abuse, and ought to be placed under restriction. This is quite true, but the discovery is not recent. In 1833 the Real Property Commissioners drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to perpetuities with regard to reversionary terms and other kinds of future interests in property, and made various suggestions for its amendment. So far the Legislature has not acted on these recommendations.

When an alteration in the law is made, it is to be hoped that it will be made by Act of Parliament applying only to reversionary terms created after the passing of the Act. A judicial decision to the effect that all reversionary terms not limited to commence within the limits allowed by the Rule against Perpetuities are void, would be tantamount to a retrospective Act of Parliament, and might produce grave practical injustice. Suppose, for example, that a lease of a house is granted for thirty-five years, and that, after a year or two, the lessee desires to add to it: he obtains a lease for sixty-four years to commence from the determination of the existing lease, in consideration of his spending £5,000 in adding to the house. According to the followers of Mr. LEWIS, this reversionary lease is absolutely void, and the lessee is liable to be evicted at the end of the first lease.

In *Smith v. Day*, already referred to, there was a lease for sixty-one years from 1808; in 1816 another lease of the same property was granted to commence from 1869, when the first lease would expire. The case was argued by KELLY and FOLLETT before Lord ABINGER, C.B., and PARKE and ALDERSON, B.B., and it never occurred to either court or counsel that any objection could be taken to the reversionary lease on the score of its infringing the rule against perpetuities.

It is probable that there are other similar terms now in existence, granted at a time when the validity of such leases was universally admitted, and when no one could have contemplated an alteration in the law. Yet, according to Mr. LEWIS's followers, the persons in occupation under these leases are at the most tenants from year to year.

CHARLES SWEET.

Reviews.

Charities and Mortmain.

THE LAW OF CHARITIES AND MORTMAIN: BEING THE FOURTH EDITION OF TUDOR'S CHARITABLE TRUSTS. By LEONARD SYER BRISTOWE, a Judge of the High Court of the Transvaal; CECIL ARTHUR HUNT, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), and HALFORD GAY BURDETT, B.A. (Cantab.), Barristers-at-Law. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited).

The last edition of Tudor's Charitable Trusts, as recast by, and under the careful editorship of, Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cook, became an indispensable guide to practitioners who had to deal with charities or charitable trusts. Few works have been more complete, both as to law and practice. But seventeen years have elapsed since its publication, and the important Act of 1891 has revolutionized a considerable part of the law contained in the former edition. This Act was dealt with by Mr. Bristow in a separate treatise, which was marked by great industry in the collection of decisions bearing upon the points dealt with by the Act and practical suggestions as to the meaning of its provisions which were of much value to the practitioner at the time when it came into force. Mr. Bristow accepted a Colonial judgeship before the preparation of the present edition was completed, but his name still remains on the title-page, and no doubt we are indebted to his pen for a considerable part of the new matter contained in this edition.

Turning to the portion of the work relating to the Act of 1891 (pp. 482-505), we find every section annotated with minute care, and with reference to section 5 (land assured by will to or for the benefit of a charitable use), the following excellent summary of its effect is given: "It is apprehended that, in determining whether this section operates or not, the question is, not what was the nature of the property which passed from the testator, but what will be the nature of the property which, when the testator's directions have been carried out and the process of administration completed, or completed so far as necessary, will ultimately pass under the charitable gift. In other words, the point of time to be looked to is the time at which the subject-matter of the charitable gift becomes cleared of all questions of general administration, and is severed, or capable of being severed, from the other parts of the testator's estate, and comes to be held upon the charitable trust alone. If at that time the property passing to the charity is land, or property of such a nature as to fall within the definition of 'land' contained in section 3, the direction for sale contained in section 5 applies to it. If, on the other hand, it is money or other property not falling within that definition, then the section has no application to the case; and it is immaterial what may have been the nature of the property from which the charitable legacy was derived."

This seems to express very well the principle of the decision in *Re Sidebottom* (1902, 2 Ch. 38) and of the supplemental decision in *Re Ryland* (1903, 1 Ch. 473), that where a charity takes an interest in the proceeds of sale, it is under no obligation to apply for an extension of time in case the trustees of the will neglect to sell within a year. According to the judgment in *Re Ryland*, the same rule applies although the interest given to the charity is in the proceeds of a sale which is not to take place until prior life estates in the land have determined. Upon the question at what time, in case land is devised contingently to a charity, the direction for sale in section 5 arises, the editors express an opinion that it does not come into operation until the estate of the charity becomes an estate in possession, or at least an absolute reversion; and this seems to be in accordance with common sense.

After usefully pointing out that a rent-charge is "land," and if devised to a charity would require to be sold under section 5, the editors proceed to discuss the question as to the persons by whom the sale must be made—a matter which is not expressly provided for by the Act. As to this, they say that the persons to sell are the persons who will have the duty of administering the proceeds of sale. "Where, therefore, there is a direct devise to an existing charitable institution, the trustees or other persons acting in the administration of that institution will usually be the persons to carry out the sale."

But, except in the case of a direct devise to an existing charity, it is apprehended that the persons to sell are the trustees in whom the property is vested by the will."

It will be seen from what we have said above that, as regards the construction of the recent Act, the book is very complete and helpful,

and the care and completeness of discussion shewn with regard to this subject is characteristic of the rest of the work. We may say generally with regard to it that we find care in the collection and statement of decisions, and a desire to help the practitioner with suggestions as to points not yet covered by judicial decision.

The book embodies all the Acts bearing on charities and the powers and duties of the Charity Commissioners, carefully annotated, and in the Appendix there are given reports of two decisions extracted from the files of the Charity Commissioners.

Books of the Week.

Powles and Oakley on the Law and Practice relating to Probate and Administration. Fourth Edition, Re-arranged and in Great Part Re-written. Part I.: The Law. By L. D. POWLES, Barrister-at-Law, District Probate Registrar, Norwich. Part II.: The Practice. By W. M. F. WATERTON, Barrister-at-Law, and E. LOVELL MANSBRIDGE, both of the Probate Registry, Somerset House. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited); Stevens & Sons (Limited).

The Law of the Domestic Relations, including Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Infants, and Master and Servant. By WILLIAM PINDER EVERSLY, B.C.L., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition. Stevens & Haynes.

Elphinstone's Introduction to Conveyancing, with an Appendix Dealing with Registered Land. Sixth Edition. By Sir HOWARD WARBURTON ELPHINSTONE, Bart., M.A., one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court, GILBERT HARRISON JOHN HURST, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and LANCELOT HENRY ELPHINSTONE, M.A., Barristers-at-Law. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited).

Chapters on the Law Relating to the Colonies, to which are Appended Topical Indexes of Cases Decided in the Privy Council on Appeal from the Colonies, Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and of Cases Relating to the Colonies Decided in the English Courts otherwise than on Appeal from the Colonies. By CHARLES JAMES TARRING, M.A., sometime Judge of H.B.M.'s Supreme Consular Court, Constantinople, &c. Third Edition. Stevens & Haynes.

Secretarial Work and Practice. By ALFRED NIXON, F.C.A., F.S.A.A., F.C.S., and GEORGE H. RICHARDSON, A.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. Also Company Law. By THOMAS PRICE, LL.B., Solicitor. Longmans, Green, & Co.

The Handy Book to Solicitors' Costs, Shewing at a Glance the Various Charges in the Chancery and King's Bench Divisions, Lunacy, Companies' Winding up, Lands Clauses Acts, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, Bankruptcy, County Courts, Mayor's Court, Conveyancing and General Business, and under the Land Transfer Acts. Second Edition. By A. C. DAYES, Costs Draftsman. Sweet & Maxwell (Limited).

Illinois Law Review. North-Western University Law Publishing Association.

Publishers and the Public. Reprinted from the *Times* of 1852, George Edward Wright, *Times* Office.

The West Riding Judgment: Legal Position of the Magistrates. By J. SCOTT DUCKERS, Solicitor. Reprinted from the *Times*, with an Introduction by Dr. CLIFFORD, M.A., LL.B. Crusader (Limited).

It is stated that Mr. Justice Phillimore has been suffering from gastritis, but that he is now better, though still confined to bed.

During the demolition of some old premises at Bocking (Essex), says the *Evening Standard*, a glass bottle, curiously shaped, was taken from the chimney stack, where it had been carefully bricked in, and when opened was found to contain a copy of a lease of the property, dated 1795. A short time ago, when the adjoining building was taken down, a precisely similar bottle was found. [Were these the "safes" of olden time?]

Mr. Andrew D. White, lately Ambassador to Germany and former President of Cornell University, in an address before the Cornell Summer School, declared, says the *American Law Review*, that the time has come when technical appeals in criminal cases should no longer be allowed by the courts. Referring to the situation in New York City and speaking of District Attorney Jerome, Dr. White said: "On him more than any other man thinking people throughout the State and nation are pinning their hopes that sundry cases of high crime now attracting notice may not become a lasting disgrace to the New York courts and American justice. While the number of murders is rapidly increasing, procedure against them is becoming more and more ineffective, and in the light of sundry recent cases in New York and elsewhere, is seen to be a farce. One of the worst results of these cases is the growing opinion among the people at large that men with money can so delay justice by every sort of chicanery that there is virtual immunity from punishment for the highest crimes. I favour preventing appeals based on mere technical matters, and upon errors of trial judges in trifling matters of procedure and the like, which have usually nothing to do with the question of guilt or innocence."

Correspondence.

Solicitors and the Board of Trade.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir.—The draftsman of the Bill to affect solicitors, the scope of which appears in your issue of last week, must either be absolutely ignorant of the working of a solicitor's office of any considerable practice, or have the intention of harassing solicitors beyond endurance.

As our firm has for some years past been in the habit of placing moneys of clients, of any importance, not immediately required, to the credit of separate earmarked trust accounts at our bankers (and not to a No. 2 Account, which is a farce, because a dishonest solicitor intending to misappropriate the moneys of his client would scarcely hesitate to draw a cheque on No. 2 as well as No. 1 Account), the proposed Bill would have no terrors for us, provided we are adequately remunerated for the trouble and expense the measure would throw on us.

If "all moneys hereafter to be received for or on behalf of any person by any solicitor" have to "be paid into a bank" to a trust account, we should require a staff and premises as large as bankers have to keep, and who is to pay for such additional expense? Our present book-keeping staff (which produces no remuneration) costs us some hundreds a year.

We have taken the trouble to ascertain the number of separate accounts open at the present time in our ledgers. We find they come to upwards of 500. At least one-half of these accounts involve moneys continually going in and out in small sums, and the trouble and expense of dealing with each as a separate trust account we need hardly comment on.

We should also like to know who is to pay for the audit of the accounts with the Board of Trade? We forget how many practising solicitors there are, but they number thousands, which of course means, if the Bill be passed as proposed, so many thousand separate audits throughout the country, a piece of patronage doubtless very convenient for the Government in office for the time being.

But if such a Bill as is suggested be passed, why should solicitors alone be singled out for being made immaculate by Act of Parliament, or, as you put it in your editorial, "Wards of a Government Department"? Merchants, accountants, brokers, auctioneers, and others continually have sums of money, quite as large, if not larger, than those left in the hands of solicitors, and the writer of this letter, during a practice extending over many years, has become acquainted with many frauds, some of them much more serious than those committed by solicitors. But the public hear more of the latter owing to the sharp and effective proceedings of the Law Society, who never fail (if they have the opportunity) to bring a solicitor misconducting himself to account, whereas outside the profession there is no such remedy.

A CITY FIRM OF SOLICITORS OF CONSIDERABLE PRACTICE.
Oct. 1.

County Courts and Their Work.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir.—Under this heading the *Times* on Saturday dwelt upon the congested state of business in Lancashire as though it were exceptional, whereas all of us who are familiar with the subject know that it is common. Although I am dealing with the question elsewhere, I feel that the matter is one of such acute professional interest at this moment that you will perhaps allow me to extract the last two paragraphs from my article in the *Law Magazine* of May last, entitled "Ought the County Court to be Merged in the High Court?"

"To conclude, let me repeat my 1881 proposals (modified to bring them up to date), on the lines of the county court NOT being merged: (1) Simplification of all originating process to make it akin to a High Court writ; (2) central metropolitan issuing office; (3) central metropolitan court for trials of important cases; (4) similar provincial courts in populous centres; (5) drastic reduction in official poundage; (6) remission to registrars of cases up to five pounds; (7) introduction of High Court summary judgment process in cases over five pounds; (8) personal application department plus an entire separation of small debt business; and (9) a simplification of the procedure as regards imprisonment of debtors. Each of these suggestions would, of course, involve safeguarding rules and regulations (with here and there possible exceptions), and certain judges would naturally be told off to preside over the larger trials, a possibly convenient stepping-stone to the readjustment of judicial salaries.

"But has not the time now come for making the county court a branch of the High Court? Not only did the Government Commission recommend it a generation ago, but the Legislature itself must have had the idea in mind, seeing that the Judicature Amendment Act expressly directed that, as far as circumstances permitted,

the practice of the county court should be made conformable to the superior court. I am not for interfering with any of the special inferior courts, such as the Mayor's Court, London (from which the county courts, if they are to exist, could take hints), as these tribunals are exceedingly useful and have already brought themselves more or less into line with the superior court. I submit that the suggestion of amalgamation is doubly forcible now that the jurisdiction of the county court is barely distinguishable from the High Court. Brougham's title 'Local District Courts' might perhaps be utilized—all else, such as changing the designation of the judges, with the needful revision of their duties and salaries, being a mere corollary."

I shall not be present at the Manchester Law Congress next week, as I have retired from the profession except as to isolated work. It is right to say (as the article itself stated) that, although while I was a member of the governing body I was appointed chairman of the Law Society's County Court Committee—a post I still hold though I have long since retired from the Council—I wrote the article in my private capacity, in no way affecting to pledge either my former colleagues or the members of the committee.

FRANCIS K. MUNTON.

Montpelier House, Twickenham, Oct. 2.

New Orders, &c.

County Court, England—Fees.

TREASURY ORDER, dated August 2, 1906, amending the ORDER of 30th December, 1903, regulating COURT FEES in COUNTY COURTS.

In pursuance of the powers given by the County Court Acts and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, we, the undersigned, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, do hereby, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, order that on and after the first day of October next the following alterations shall take effect in our order relating to court fees of the 30th day of December, 1903, viz.:

Schedule A.

After paragraph 26 insert the following additional paragraph:
26A. For the renewal of a warrant of execution, or the extension of an order of commitment, sixpence in the pound on the amount for which such warrant or order was issued, so that the total fee does not exceed five shillings.

Schedule B.

After paragraph 7 insert the following additional paragraph:
7A. For every certificate of judgment, sixpence.

J. HERBERT LEWIS,
CECIL NORTON.

I concur,
LOREBURN, C.

Cases of the Week.

Before the Vacation Judge.

THE HASTINGS TRAMWAYS CO. v. THE HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS GAS CO.

INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS—JURISDICTION—NOTICE UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE TRAMWAYS ACT, 1870 (33 & 34 VICT. c. 78).

Motion to restrain the respondents and the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade from proceeding with an arbitration under section 30 of the Tramways Act, 1870. The applicants, under the provisions of a private Act, which incorporated the provisions of the Tramways Act, 1870, were constructing a tramway from the Bo-Peep Hotel, St. Leonards, to Queen's road, Hastings; and in the course of the work it became necessary to lay the tramlines in a certain street in which the respondents had laid gas mains. Due notice of intention to do this had been given to the town council, the road authority, by the applicants, and on the 1st of June, 1906, notice under section 30 (*infra*) of intention to lay down tramways in the above street had been given to the respondents. The respondents had given a notice to the applicants under the same section on the 6th of July, requiring certain alterations to the mains. The material sections of the Tramways Act, 1870, are as follows:—Section 26: "The promoters [for the purpose of making, &c., the tramways] may open and break up any road subject to the following regulations: (1) They shall give to the road authority [in this case the town council] notice of their intention, specifying the time at which they will begin to do so, and the portion of road proposed to be opened or broken up, such notice to be given seven days at least before the commencement of the work." Section 27: "When the promoters have opened or broken up any portion of any road they shall be under the following further obligations—namely, (1) They shall with all convenient speed and in all cases within four weeks at the most (unless the road authority otherwise consents in writing) complete

the work on account of which they opened or broke up the same . . . (3) If the promoters fail to comply in any respect with the provisions of the present section, they shall for every such offence . . . be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, and to a further penalty, not exceeding £5 for each day during which any such failure continues after the first day on which such penalty is incurred." Section 30: "For the purpose of making [repairing, &c.] any of their tramways, the promoters may from time to time . . . alter the position of any mains or pipes for the supply of gas or water . . . subject to the provisions of this Act, and also subject to the following restrictions: (1) Before laying down a tramway in a road in which any mains . . . may be laid, the promoters shall, whether they contemplate altering the position of any such mains . . . or not, give seven days' notice to the company . . . to whom such mains . . . may belong . . . of their intention to lay down . . . the tramway, and shall at the same time deliver a plan and section of the proposed work. If it should appear to any such company . . . that the construction of the tramway as proposed would endanger any such main . . . or interfere with or impede the supply of water or gas . . . such company . . . may give notice to the promoters to lower or otherwise alter the position of the said mains . . . in such manner as may be considered necessary, and any difference as to the necessity of any such lowering or alteration shall be settled in manner provided by this Act." Section 33 provided for the appointment of an arbitrator by the Board of Trade. Differences having arisen as to the necessity of these alterations, the respondents had applied under section 33 to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator, and a Mr. Harris had been appointed accordingly. It was contended on behalf of the respondents that the court had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction where it appeared that the arbitration would be merely futile and would not injure the party complaining: *Farrer v. Cooper* (44 Ch. D. 323), Kerr on Injunctions (4th ed.), p. 538; Annual Practice, p. 575. If right, the respondents would succeed at the arbitration; if out of time, they would fail. The Judicature Act, 1873, s. 25, sub-section 3, gave no power to the High Court to issue an injunction in a case in which no court before that Act had power to give any remedy whatever: *North London Railway Co. v. Great Northern Railway Co.* (11 Q. B. D. 30). With regard to the contention that the respondents' notice was out of time, section 30 had prescribed no time. On behalf of the applicants it was contended that *Farrer v. Cooper* had been distinguished in *Kitts v. Moore* (1895, 1 K. B. 253), where it had been held that where the agreement to refer was impeached the court had jurisdiction. If this was correct the respondents must make out their right to an arbitration, which they could not do, because although section 30 did not prescribe any time to the respondents as to giving their notice, it must be implied that it should be given before the expiration of the seven days prescribed for the notice by the applicants to the respondents, for otherwise by delaying the notice until after the work had been commenced the respondents might make it impossible to finish the work within the four weeks limited by section 27, and expose the applicants to the penalties imposed by sub-section 3 of that section.

BARGRAVE DEANE, J., said he did not think this was a case for an injunction. The application must be dismissed, costs to be costs in the action. Stay of execution was refused.—COUNSEL, *Roskill, K.C.*, and *A. St. John Clarke; Bramwell Davis, K.C.*, and *John Henderson, SOLICITORS, Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, & Co.; Davies & Sons.*

[Reported by W. L. L. BELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.]

* * * The name of the case reported *ante*, p. 715 should be *De Beauvais v. Green*, and not *Green v. Beauvais*, as given in the report.*

Law Societies.

The Law Society.

THE ANNUAL PROVINCIAL MEETING.

DETAILED PROGRAMME AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.—7.30 p.m.—The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Councillor J. Herbert Thewlis) and the Lady Mayoress will receive the President, Council, and Members of the Law Society, and the ladies accompanying them, at a Conversazione to be held in the Town Hall.

TUESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.—11 a.m.—The members will be welcomed in the Lord Mayor's Parlour in the Town Hall, by the Lord Mayor of Manchester. The President of the Law Society (Mr. Henry Attlee) will deliver his inaugural address, which will be followed by the reading and discussion of papers. 1.30 to 2.30 p.m.—Adjournment for luncheon to the Midland Hotel, to which members are invited by the Manchester Incorporated Law Association. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.—Reading and discussion of papers resumed. 4.30 to 5.15 p.m.—A special Organ Recital will be given in the Town Hall by Dr. J. Kendrick Pyne, F.R.C.O., City Organist, to which members and ladies accompanying them are invited. Admission on production of member's or lady's ticket. 7 p.m.—Banquet in the Concert Hall, Midland Hotel. The chair will be taken by Mr. William Cobbett, the President of the Manchester Incorporated Law Association. Carriages may be ordered at 10.30 p.m. Ladies desirous of hearing the speeches and the music are invited to the gallery of the hall. They will be received at 8 p.m. by Mrs. Cobbett and Mrs. Boddington in the Foyer, where tea and coffee will be served. Tickets of admission for ladies can be obtained from the hon. secretary or at the Inquiry Office, Memorial Hall, Albert-square.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.—10 a.m.—Meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, in the Lord Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall. 11.0 a.m.—Reading and discussion of papers continued. 1.30 to 2.30 p.m.—Adjournment for luncheon to the Midland Hotel, to which members are invited by the Manchester Incorporated Law Association. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.—Reading and discussion of papers continued. Close of the business of the meeting. 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.—Arrangements have been made for a specially conducted visit to the Manchester Ship Canal Docks and Trafford Park. Special trams will leave Albert-square at 2.30. The party will be conducted round the docks and across the canal to Trafford Park, where they will inspect the grain elevator, the British Westinghouse Works, and other objects of interest. Tea will be provided, by the kindness of the Trafford Estates Co. (Limited), at the Residential Club in Trafford Park, and the party will return by tramcar to Albert-square, which will be reached at 5.30. Tickets for members and ladies may be obtained from the hon. secretary or at the Inquiry Office not later than 11 p.m. 7.30 p.m.—Mr. Beerbohm Tree and his company in "Colonel Newcome," at the Theatre Royal, and Mr. William Greet's principal London company in "The Earl and the Girl," at the Prince's Theatre. All the stalls and dress circle seats at both theatres have been reserved by the Manchester Law Association for their guests.

THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.—On this day there will be two excursions, particulars of which are given below. Time tables and excursion guides, giving particulars of both excursions, can be obtained at the Inquiry Office. 8.15 to 11 p.m.—Conversazione at the University of Manchester, on the invitation of the Council, to meet the members of the Classical Association.

Excursion No. 1—Chatsworth.—A special train will leave Manchester (Central Station) in the morning for Bakewell, where carriages will be provided to convey the party by the Baslow Gate to Chatsworth House. By the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the party will inspect the house and grounds. If time permits, the adjoining village of Edensor and church can also be visited. Luncheon will be served in a marquee in the grounds. After luncheon the party will drive through the park, and then via Rowsley to Haddon Hall, where tea will be provided, and will then proceed to Bakewell Station for the return to Manchester. Members returning to London or the South can join the London express at Bakewell at 6 p.m.

Excursion No. 2—Windermere.—A special train will leave Manchester (Exchange Station) in the morning for Windermere, where carriages will be provided to convey the party to Bowness. Luncheon will be provided at the Crown Hotel, and in the afternoon the party will sail round the lake in a special steamer. Carriages will meet the steamer and proceed to Windermere, where tea will be provided at Rigg's Hotel. The party will return by the special train to Manchester.

Visits to Mills and Works.—Arrangements have been made for members to visit six different mills and works during the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th of October. It is requested that members wishing to avail themselves of these arrangements will give notice at the Inquiry Office before 11 o'clock on each day, stating which places they wish to visit.

General Information.—The business of the meeting will be conducted in the Lord Mayor's Parlour, in the Town Hall, Albert-square. Reading and writing rooms will be provided in the Memorial Hall, Albert-square. Members may also use the Law Library, Kennedy-street, for those purposes. There will also be an Inquiry Office in the Memorial Hall. Telegrams and letters addressed to any member c/o "Oyez," Manchester, will be taken charge of by the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society (Limited) at the society's table in the Memorial Hall, or, if desired by the member, will be delivered at his address in Manchester, as supplied to the honorary secretary. Members will be admitted to the privileges of temporary membership of the following clubs and libraries on production of member's card, and entering their names in the respective visitors' books: The Conservative Club, St. Ann's-street; the Reform Club, King-street; the Brazenose Club, Mosley-street; the Portico Library; and Newsroom, Mosley-street; the Law Library, Kennedy-street. The luncheon will be served on the Tuesday and Wednesday at the Midland Hotel; luncheon tickets will be provided and handed to members at the Inquiry Office. No one will be able to attend luncheon without a ticket. The secretary will be distinguished by a white badge, and members of the Reception Committee by red badges. The Manchester Golf Club, Trafford Park; the North Manchester Golf Club, Higher Crumpsall; the Trafford Golf Club, Old Trafford; and the Worsley Golf Club have placed their links at the disposal of any members who desire to play golf. Members wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please give notice at the Inquiry Office, Memorial Hall, where all particulars can be obtained.

The following is the course of procedure settled by the Council of the Law Society to be adopted at the thirty-second provincial meeting to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th of October, at the Town Hall, Manchester. Mr. Henry Attlee, President.

TUESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, at 11 a.m., in the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Manchester.—The proceedings will commence with the President's Address, after which the following papers will be read: "Suggested Amendments in Company Law," Mr. J. W. Reid, London; "The Collection of the Estate and other Duties, commonly called the Death Duties," Mr. W. J. Humphrys, Hereford; "Uniformity of Descent, Free-bench and Dower, applicable to all Tenures," Mr. G. E. Moseley, Kendal; "The Church Discipline Commission: its Evidence and Report," Mr. W. P. Fullagar, Bolton.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, at 11 a.m., in the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Manchester: "On Certain Unconstitutional Tendencies of the Local Government," Mr. Dixon H. Davies, London; "Motors on High-

ways." Mr. W. E. Rowcliffe, Manchester; "The Merchant Shipping Bill," Mr. S. D. Cole, Bristol; "Our County Courts," Mr. J. H. Simpson, Manchester; "An Aspect of Modern Legislation," Mr. H. K. Wood, London; "Legislative and Judicial Systems," Mr. J. J. Coulton, King's Lynn.

The President may make such alteration in the order of the papers as he may think convenient.

The Institute of International Law.

The institute concluded its labours on the 28th ult. The following is the text of the additional articles adopted by the institute with reference to the use of wireless telegraphy in the time of war:

Article V.—The regulations in force in time of peace are not applicable in time of war.

Article VI.—On the high sea, in the zone covered by the sphere of action of their military operations, belligerents may prevent the dispatch of Hertzian waves by a neutral State.

Article VII.—Individuals who, in spite of the prohibition of the belligerents, engage in the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy between different sections of a belligerent army or territory are, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war and treated as such. Ships and balloons belonging to neutrals which by movements in concert with the enemy may be considered as being engaged in his service may be confiscated, as well as the despatches and wireless telegraphic apparatus found on them.

Article VIII.—A neutral State is not obliged to prevent the passage over its territory of Hertzian waves destined for a belligerent State.

Article IX.—A neutral State is obliged to close, or take under its own administration, any radiographic establishment belonging to a belligerent State which it had authorized to operate within its territory.

Article X.—Every prohibition of communication by wireless telegraphy issued by belligerents must be immediately notified by them to neutral Governments.

With regard to international regulation of the use of submarine mines and automatic torpedoes the following resolutions were adopted:

The sowing of fixed or floating mines on the high seas is forbidden. Belligerents may place mines in their territorial waters and in those of the enemy, with the exception of fixed or floating mines capable, in the event of their being displaced, of causing danger to navigation outside such territorial waters. The same rule applies to neutral States which place mines in their waters to prevent the violation of their neutrality; but neutral States may not place such mines in the neighbourhood of straits leading to an open sea.

Shropshire Law Society.

The annual meeting was held in the Law Society's Rooms at Shrewsbury, on the 28th inst., Mr. R. A. Craig (president) in the chair.

Mr. F. H. Potts was elected president and Mr. W. M. How vice-president. Mr. H. J. Osborne and Mr. R. T. Hughes were re-elected hon. treasurer and hon. secretary respectively.

The report of the committee and the hon. treasurer's account were read and approved. Special attention was drawn in the report to the question of legal education for articled clerks, and to the facilities now offered by the Law Society for assisting such education in the provinces, also to the activity of the Associated Provincial Law Societies and the Council of the Law Society during the past year, and members were urged to join the Law Society if they had not already done so.

Law Students' Journal.

Law Students' Societies.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—Oct. 2.—The subject of debate was "That the case of *Crocker v. Plymouth Corporation* (1906, 1 K. B. 494) was wrongly decided." Mr. Hastings Rhodes opened in the affirmative, and Mr. Pleadwell seconded. Mr. Cardew Smith opened, and Mr. Garrett seconded, in the negative. The following members continued the discussion: Messrs. Krauss, Myers, Dowding, Eve, Potheacry, Lloyd-Jones, Moss, Bass, Fitton, and Bartlett. The opener having replied, and the chairman (Mr. P. B. Henderson) having summed up, the motion was carried by one vote.

The International Law Association opened its annual conference on Tuesday in the buildings of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce. Papers are to be read on "The Exemption of Private Property at Sea," by Mr. Justice Kennedy; on "Legislation on Bills of Lading," by Mr. Justice Walton; and on "Jurisdiction in Divorce Cases," by Mr. Justice Phillimore.

Mr. Justice Grantham recently complained, says the *Times*, of the number of intricate law cases arising out of the terms in use in the Bradford trade. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce therefore considered the advisability of attempting a definition of such terms, but have come to the conclusion that it would be useless, as such terms have different meanings in different circumstances. They, however, recommend merchants and manufacturers to avoid the use of such ambiguous terms as "spring" or "autumn" delivery, and to have it clearly and definitely stated in contracts on what terms goods are bought and sold.

The Congestion of Work in the County Courts.

This congestion of work in the county courts of Judge Hans Hamilton's circuit in Lancashire has, says the *Times*, caused his Honour and the registrars some uneasiness. The work has increased because of the extended jurisdiction and the additional labour due to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Although his Honour has sat on extra days, the arrears have not been overtaken, and in some courts there remain causes that were entered before the Long Vacation. A conference of registrars was held at Lancaster last week, and before the conference those taking part made themselves acquainted with the conditions of those who were committed to Lancaster Castle—the county gaol—for debt, or rather for contempt of court. At the conference a letter was read from Judge Hans Hamilton, in which he said: "The all-important question is how the business in the future can best be organized so as to meet the requirements and convenience of the suitors without killing, say, one judge every two or three years! This month my work has consisted of seventeen days' continuous sittings, and the transporting of myself over distances equal to 606 miles, and equal per annum to 6,666 miles. Seventeen days' sittings equal 187 days per annum, or eleven sittings per annum more than the 176 considered by the Lord Chancellor to be a proper number. I am not afraid of hard work, but I am afraid of work which I know and feel will put an end to me (or to any one—even if he be a Hercules in physical strength) in a comparatively short period. Our duty seems to be plain—namely, to ascertain, and then agree together, so to organize the work that it may be carried on in the best interests of the public under the present law without putting too great a strain on the judge—i.e., myself, until Parliament is pleased to make such alterations in the law as will cause the relief, which it is admitted by every one to be so absolutely necessary. This is not an easy matter; but I believe a temporary arrangement can be made. Every leading advocate on the circuit (and I have consulted some of them) will, I believe, agree that it is absolutely a physical impossibility for the judge to try every case above £2, and they further agree that as many cases as possible ought by agreement to be tried before the registrars, for if cases are postponed from court to court the business will come down and down, and the present usefulness of the courts to the public will cease. No doubt you and your brother registrars will be able to make some valuable suggestions for the future conduct and organization of the business for my consideration, and draw up a memorandum of the result of your conference. If you are unable to do this at our conference, might I suggest that if you are unanimous you should pass a resolution appointing a small committee to report and confer with me? Any resolutions you pass in conference will be most useful to me in making representations to the Chancellor for the reforms which are now becoming so urgent." It was decided by the registrars to assure his Honour that they would be prepared to co-operate with him in conducting the business of the courts in any way he desired; and that they would be prepared to discuss with him the points raised in his letter. It was generally agreed that imprisonment for debt, as it was popularly but erroneously called, should not be abolished, as they believed that in nine cases out of ten debtors could pay but would not; that another meeting of registrars should be held in six months for further discussion; and that in case of need registrars should be able to call upon each other—especially those in the same circuit—to act for them.

Obituary.

Judge Raikes.

The death is announced of his Honour Judge Francis William Raikes, K.C., LL.D., Judge of the County Court Circuit No. 16. He was the second son of Mr. Henry Raikes, Registrar of the Chester Diocesan Court. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. In his early life he was in the merchant service and the Royal Navy, but was called to the bar in 1873, and was appointed a County Court Judge in 1898.

Mr. O. Marsland.

Mr. Octavius Marsland, solicitor, died on the 28th of September, aged 42, after a long illness following a serious operation which he underwent in January last. He was a son of the late Mr. Benjamin Marsland, solicitor; was educated at King's College, London, and was admitted in 1887. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Keene, Marsland, Brydges, & Besant, of 15, Seething-lane, London, E.C., a liveryman of the Loriners Company, and a past master of the Royal Athelstan Lodge No. 19.

A man named Clavier was, says the *Daily Mail*, stopped by the police in the Rue Lafayette for riding a bicycle without a nameplate. It was then discovered that the bicycle was not his, and that he had stolen it. On being taken to the police station, he gave an address in the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, where the police found a valuable dressing-case belonging to Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton and bearing his initials. The man explained that he had stolen the bag from the Geneva express at the Gare de Lyon.

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Legal News.

Appointment.

Mr. E. J. WAUGH, solicitor, of Hayward's Heath, has been appointed Clerk to the Justices of the Cuckfield Petty Sessional Division, in succession to his father, the late Mr. Edward Waugh.

Changes in Partnerships.

Dissolutions.

GEORGE BOYD WICKES and SYDNEY JOHN HENRY KNIGHT, solicitors (Wickes & Knight), 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, 25a, Westminster Palace-gardens, Westminster, Northwood, Richmond, and Lewisham. Sept. 3. [Gazette, Sept. 28.]

ALBERT HENRY WILLIAMS, HENRY STOPFORD RAM, and EDWARD CHARLES FACHE, solicitors (Bannister, Williams, & Ram), 13, John-street, Bedford-row, London. July 1. The said Albert Henry Williams retires from the firm; the said Henry Stopford Ram and Edward Charles Fache will continue the said practice under the style or firm of Bannister, Ram, & Fache.

REGINALD MAINWARING FINLEY and MATTHEW ARNOLD, solicitors (Finley & Arnold), 39, High-street, and 138, St. Albans-road, Watford. Sept. 17. The said Matthew Arnold will continue to carry on business at the above address under his own name; Mr. Finley will continue to practise at 23, King-street, Watford, in his own name.

HERBERT EDWARD WILLIAM FOX and WILLIAM ISAAC CRABTREE, solicitors (Fox & Crabtree), 72, Market-street, Bradford. Sept. 29. The said Herbert Edward William Fox will remain in practice at 72, Market-street aforesaid; Mr. Crabtree will practise on his own account at 36, Sundridge-road, Bradford.

ALEXANDER MOLESWORTH and ERNEST WHITE, solicitors (A. Molesworth & White), Rochdale and Heywood. Sept. 21. The practice will be continued at Rochdale aforesaid by Alexander Molesworth alone, practising under the style of A. Molesworth & Co. [Gazette, Oct. 2.]

General.

The house at Ascot, known as the Grange, which was for years the residence of the late Baron and Lady Diana Huddleston, both during the heyday of the beauty and wit of the latter, and later during her widowhood, is, says the *World*, to be sold by order of her representatives.

An engineer of Frankfort, says the *Globe*, has invented what is described as a mechanical office-boy. It is a machine that can stick stamps on a letter. But as it can neither stop out at lunch for two and a-half hours, ink ink, nor whistle "Au revoir, my little Hyacinth" in a number of assorted keys, it is not likely as yet to supplant its human rival.

In the Guildhall, Lincoln, on Friday in last week, the town clerk (Mr. J. T. Tweed) was presented with his portrait in oils painted by Mr. George Clausen, A.R.A. The gift was in recognition of Mr. Tweed's attainment of his jubilee as town clerk. Prior to going to Lincoln in 1846 he was articled to a firm of solicitors in Bedford-row, London. In 1853 Mr. Tweed was elected Mayor of Lincoln, and two years later was appointed town clerk. He is in his eighty-third year.

Mr. Justice Walton has fixed the following commission days for holding the autumn assizes on the North and South Wales Circuit: Carnarvon, Thursday, October 25; Ruthin, Tuesday, October 30; Chester, Saturday, November 3; Carmarthen, Monday, November 12; Brecon, Friday, November 16; Swansea, Tuesday, November 20. Prisoners only will be tried at the above places, except at Swansea, where civil business will also be taken. The civil business will not be taken before Wednesday, November 28.

The registration of companies at Somerset House, since companies were registered at all, is, says the *World*, rapidly approaching the round hundred thousand, the latest being well into the ninety thousand. Which and what was Number One? The courtesy of the senior official at the Companies Search Office and the expenditure of the shilling fee may enable the joint stock antiquarian to spend a delightful half-hour in perusing the file of the father of companies, which was called the National Savings Bank Association (Limited), and was incorporated on the 17th of July, 1856, a little over half a century ago, and six years before the great Companies Act of 1862 came into force. Since then the registrations have been at the average rate of about two thousand a year, or, say, half a dozen a day—they are now averaging about ten every day. The National Savings Bank Association (Limited) seems to have been, not to put too

fine a point to it, a money-lending concern pure and simple. Its nominal capital was ten thousand pounds in one pound shares. It had no articles of association, but what would nowadays stand for its memorandum of association was passed and adopted by a series of resolutions put to its seven subscribers at a meeting when no fewer than eleven directors were appointed to manage its affairs. Its registered offices were 50, King William-street, E.C. On the 11th of December, 1856, its capital was increased to a hundred thousand pounds in one pound shares, and at the 13th of January, 1866, according to the first and sole return of shareholders filed, only 30,869 of these shares had been issued, on which only £16,178 had been paid, leaving £14,691 still due. Therefore, alas! on the 7th of July, 1866, the then Master of the Rolls, the Right Hon. Baron Romilly, ordered the compulsory winding up of the company. The official liquidator was Mr. Samuel Barrow, and his solicitors were Messrs. Munns & Longden, a firm which still exists in the City. Thus was born, lived, and died the first joint stock company registered in Great Britain, and since then over forty thousand have joined in its travel into the Ewigkeit. May they all rest in peace.

To EXECUTORS.—VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE.—Messrs. Watherston & Son, Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Silversmiths to H.M. The King, 6, Vigo-street (leading from Regent-street to Burlington-gardens and Bond-street), London, W., Value, Purchase, or Arrange Collections of Plate or Jewels for Family Distribution, late of Pall Mall East, adjoining the National Gallery.—[ADVT.]

The Property Mart.

Result of Sale.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE POLICIES.

Messrs. H. E. FORTER & CRANFIELD held their usual Fortnightly Sale (No. 810) of the above-named Interests at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on Thursday last, when the following Lots were Sold at the prices named, the total amount realized being £3,880:—

ABSOLUTE REVERSION to £1,300	...	...	...	...	...	Sold 2639
REVERSION to Legacies of £900	...	...	...	...	...	115
ABSOLUTE REVERSION to £3,000	...	...	...	...	...	950
POLICIES OF ASSURANCE:						
For £300	...	...	...	...	...	165
For £1,600	...	...	...	...	...	1,420

Winding-up Notices.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 6, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims or debts, to E S Elvey, 16, King st., London.

DANDICOLLE & GAUDIN, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 2, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edmund F. Norman, 19/21, Queen Victoria st.

DELTA SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 31, to send their names and addresses to Joseph Passfield, 68 to 74, Palmerston House.

ELLI & SON, LIMITED.—HUMBER-STREET, LIVERPOOL, TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Francis Terry, 41, North John st., Liverpool.

FRIED & SONS, Liverpool, solars for liquidator.

H E BOND & CO, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 9, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Sidney Bird, 2, Grosvenor bridge, Basinghall st., Smith & Hudson, Mincing Ln, solars for liquidator.

JACQUES STORMS, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 20, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edwin Playster Steeds, 20, Friar st., Lancaster.

JOHN HITCHINS & SON, LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 21, directed to be heard at the County Court, Prescott st., Halifax, Oct 9. Jubb & Co., Halifax, solars for petenor. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 8.

NORTH QUEENSLAND SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 12, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Owen, 120, Dashwood House, New Broad st., Hargate, Abchurch Ln, solars for liquidator.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Oct. 2.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

MUTOSOLE BOOT CO, LIMITED.—Pet for winding up, presented Sept 24, directed to be heard Oct 30, at 10. Raphael & Co., Moorgate st., solars for petenor. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 29.

SACCO, LIMITED.—Pet for winding up, presented Oct 1, directed to be heard Oct 31. Stammers, Basinghall st., solars for petenor. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 31.

REGISTERED SOCIETIES SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT ASSURANCE, LIMITED.—Pet for winding up, presented Sept 28, directed to be heard Oct 30. Ball & Co., Orme al House, Gt Trinity Ln, solars for petenor. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 29.

Bankruptcy Notices.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 28.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ABRAHAM, ELLIS, Scarborough, High Court Pet Aug 9 Ord Sept 24

ANTILL, EDWIN, High st., Lewisham, Builder High Court Pet Aug 31 Ord Sept 24

BAKER, EDWARD ISAAC, Scarborough, Grocer Scarborough Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24

BELL, RICHARD, Pamber Heath, nr Basingstoke, Farmer Winchester Pet Sept 23 Ord Sept 25

BOLDEN, HENRY, Lorne rd, Forest Gate, Essex, Coal Merchant High Court Pet Sept 23 Ord Sept 25

BUTTERNBACH, HORACE, Charing Cross rd, Licensed Victualler High Court Pet Sept 12 Ord Sept 24

COBB, ALFRED JAMES, St. Leonard's, Sussex, Greengrocer Hastings Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24

CRAYDON, ALFRED EGERTON, Caterham Valley, Surrey, Clerk Croydon Pet Sept 20 Ord Sept 26

GLENHILL, JAMES LAWRENCE, New Holland, Traveller Gt Grimsby Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25

GLOVER, GEORGE, Saxilby, Lincoln Lincoln Pet Sept 26 Ord Sept 25

GODFREY, GEORGE SAMUEL, Gillingham, Kent, Plumber Rochester Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25

GREEN, WILLIAM JOHN, Chelmsford, Confectioner Chelmsford Pet Sept 26 Ord Sept 26

GRIFFITHS, JOHN, Dowlaish, Glam, Greengrocer Merthyr Tydfil Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25

HARRISON, RICHARD, Lower Broughton, Lancs, Grocer Ashton-under-Lyne Pet Sept 26 Ord Sept 26

HART, HENRY JAMES, Woolwich, Licensed Victualler Greenwich Pet Sept 8 Ord Sept 25

HENDERSON, ROBERT, Westcliff on Sea, Essex, Builder Chelmsford Pet Sept 22 Ord Sept 22

HILTON, WILLIAM THOMAS, Billingsgate, London, Potato Dealer Boston Pet Sept 23 Ord Sept 23

HUXON, SATHE, Coles, Lancs, Coal Agent Burnley Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24

HUMPHREYS, DAVID, Criccieth, Carnarvon, Butcher Portmadoc Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24	MITCHELL, EDWARD HENRY, Victoria Park, Manchester, Estate Agent Oct 6 at 11 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester	PETERS, THOMAS, Birmingham, Publican Birmingham Pet Sept 7 Ord Sept 24
HUNT, CHARLES, Bristol, Ironmonger Bristol Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 26	MORGAN, WILLIAM, Cardiff, Grocer Oct 8 at 3 Off Rec, 117, St Mary st, Cardiff	PINNOCK, JOHN, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, Baker Swindon Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24
JAFFE AND HILLEBRANDT, Nottingham, Commission Agents Nottingham Pet Sept 4 Ord Sept 25	PHILLIPS, THOMAS, Aberaman, Abergare, Grocer Oct 9 at 12 185, High st, Merthyr Tydfil	POEL, WILLIAM, Romford, Essex, Cattle Dealer Caelmsford Pet July 24 Ord Sept 22
JOHN, DAVID, Cardiff Cardiff Pet Sept 10 Ord Sept 25	PINNOCK, JOHN, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, Baker Oct 8 at 11 Off Rec, 38, Regent st, Swindon	POLKOFF, DAVID ABRAHAM, Commercial rd East, Manile Maker High Court Pet Aug 3 Ord Sept 25
KEMP, SYDNEY FRANK, Yoxford, Suffolk, Cycle Maker Gt Yarmouth Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24	PUGH, CHARLES, Pilsley, North Wingfield, Derby, Collier Oct 6 at 11 Off Rec, 47, Full st, Derby	ROBERTS, THOMAS, Colwyn Bay, Denbigh, Stonemason Bangor Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24
LEWIS, THOMAS, Pantidu, Abergavenny, Glam, Boot Dealer Aberavon Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25	REED, CHARLES LEONARD, Woburn sq, Jeweller Oct 8 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st	SAUERZ, ARTHUR, Eastbourne, Director of Public Companies High Court Pet July 2 Ord Sept 24
MATON, ALFRED, Freemantle, Southampton, Cycle Agent Southampton Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25	STEPHENSON, RICHARD HENRY, Kirby Stephen, Westmorland, Veterinary Surgeon Oct 6 at 12 1, St Alkates, Oxford	STEPHENS, THOMAS HENRY, Brookley, Tailor's Manager Liverpool Pet Aug 8 Ord Sept 26
MILLS, GEORGE, Blyth, Northumberland, Shoemaker Newcastle on Tyne Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24	THOMAS, WILLIAM JAMES LAUDER, St Tudy, Cornwall, Carpenter Oct 8 at 12 Off Rec, Boscombe st, Truro	TILBURY, WILLIAM, Leeds, Furniture Dealer Leeds Pet Sept 28 Ord Sept 28
NORTH, JAMES, Hucknall Torkard, Notts, Insurance Agent Nottingham Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25	WADE, WILLIAM, Crews, Baileys Oct 9 at 11 Royal Hotel, Crews	TURON, JOHN HENRY, Penwortham, nr Preston Preston Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24
OWEN, ROBERT, Pensarn, Llanellenian, Anglesey, Blacksmith Bangor Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24	WALKINGTON, RICHARD, Frank WALKINGTON, MARK WALKINGTON, and GAINES WALKINGTON, Leeds, Fancy Box Makers Oct 10 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park Row, Leeds	VAN-DEER-BRUGGE, ANNIE, Sheffield, Milliner Sheffield Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 25
PINNOCK, JOHN, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, Baker Swindon Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24	WARD, JOHN, Finsbury pvtmt, Auctioneer Oct 8 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st	WADELEY, THOMAS, Dudley, Worcester, Hairdresser Dudley Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25
REED, CHARLES LEONARD, Woburn sq, Jeweler High Court Pet Sept 26 Ord Sept 26	WILKES, GEORGE, Quaqford, nr Bridgnorth, Builder Oct 6 at 2 Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth	WARD, JOHN, Finsbury pvtmt, Auctioneer High Court Pet Aug 9 Ord Sept 25
ROBERTS, THOMAS, Colwyn Bay, Denbigh, Stonemason Bangor Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24		WILLET, JOHN, Filton, nr Malpas, Chester, Grocer Clapton Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24
SIMPSON, WILLIAM, Loverall, nr Lancaster, Farmer Sheffield Pet Sept 11 Ord Sept 26		
TAILEY, WILLIAM, Leeds, Furniture Dealer Leeds Pet Sept 26 Ord Sept 26		
TONINGTON, JAMES, Weybridge, Surrey, Coach Builder Kingston Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24		
TUNON, JOHN HENRY, Penwortham, nr Preston Preston Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24		
VAN-DEER-BRUGGE, ANNIE, Sheffield, Milliner Sheffield Pet Sept 18 Ord Sept 25		
WADELEY, THOMAS, Dudley, Hairdresser Dudley Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25		
WILLET, JOHN, Tilton, nr Malpas, Cheshire, Grocer Chester Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24		
WRIGHT, WILLIAM HENRY, Colchester Colchester Pet Sept 5 Ord Sept 21		

FIRST MEETINGS.

ABRAHAM, ELLIS, Scarbrough Oct 8 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st	ALLSOP, BENJAMIN JOHN, Birmingham, Wine Merchant Birmingham Pet Aug 20 Ord Sept 25	C
ANTILL, EDWIN, Lewisham, Builder Oct 8 at 12 Bank- ruptcy bldgs, Carey st	BAKER, EDWARD ISAAC, Scarborough, Grocer Scarborough Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24	Requires Situation; fourteen years with last employer; first-class references; good draughtsman; thoroughly experienced in all branches of Conveyancing; competent to act with very slight supervision; good at accounts; moderate salary by arrangement.—Box 22, "Solicitors' Journal" Office, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.
BAKES, EDWARD ISAAC, Scarborough, Grocer Oct 8 at 4 74, Newborough, Scarborough	BELL, RICHARD, Pamber Heath, nr Basingstoke, Farmer Winchester Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25	SOLICITOR, Commissioner, 2 years Man- age to Brighton firm, Seek Engagement, Seaside or Country; thoroughly good practical experience, especially Conveyancing; salary £120.—Lxx, 4, Kirchen-road, West Ealing, W.
BARNETT, OWEN, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Merioneth, Quan- tum Oct 10 at 12 Crypt chmbs, Eastgate row, Chester	BOLDEN, HENRY, Forest Gate, Essex, Coal Merchant High Court Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25	LAW.—GREAT SAVING.—For prompt writing charges:—
BELL, RICHARD, Pamber Heath, nr Basingstoke, Farmer Oct 9 at 2.30 Off Rec, M'land Bank chmbs, High st, Southampton	CHESTERMAN, EDWIN, Horfield, Bristol, Carpenter Bristol Pet Sept 23 Ord Sept 24	s. d. Abstracts Copied 0 8 per sheet. Briefs and Drafts 2 3 per 20 folios. Deeds Round Hand 0 2 per folio. Deeds Abstracted 2 0 per sheet. Full Copies 0 2 per folio.
BOLDEN, HENRY, Forest Gate, Coal Merchant Oct 9 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st	CHESTERMAN, JOHN, Dowla, G'm, Greengrocer Merthyr Tydfil Pet Sept 26 Ord Sept 26	PAPER.—Foolscap, 1d. per sheet; Draft, jd. dñe; Parchment, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per skin.
BUTGENBACH, HORACE, Charing Cross rd, Licensed Victualler Oct 9 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st	CHEDDILL, JAMES LAWRENCE, New Holland, Traveller Gt Grimsby Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25	KERE & LANHAM, 16, Furnival-street, Holborn, E.C.
CORD, ALFRED JAMES, St Leonards, Sussex, Greengrocer Oct 16 at 2.30 County Court Office, 24, Cambridge rd, Hastings	GLOVER, GEORGE, Saxilby, Lincoln Pet Sept 26	LAW BOOKS AT GREAT REDUCTIONS!!
COTTRELL, JONATHAN, Ash, nr Whitchurch, Salop, Farmer Oct 9 at 11.30 Royal Hotel, Cwmcarn	GODFREY, GEORGE SAMUEL, Gillingham, Kent, Plumber Rochester Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25	All kinds of Law, Commercial, and other Books supplied. Mostly LATEST EDITIONS. State wants. Send for List. New Books at 20 per cent. Discount. Sent on approval. BOOKS BOUGHT.—W. & G. FOYLE, 15, Charing Cross-road, W.C.
DAVIES, SAMUEL, Maesteg, Glam, Insurance Agent Oct 8 at 12.30 Off Rec, 117, St Mary st, Cardiff	GRIFFITHS, JOHN, Dowla, G'm, Greengrocer Merthyr Tydfil Pet Sept 26 Ord Sept 26	Overlooking the Green of the Law Courts.
DAVIES, WILLIAM, Clifffordydd, Glam, Collier Oct 8 at 3 135, High st, Merthyr Tydfil	HARISON, RICHARD, Lower Broughton, Lancs, Grocer Ashton under Lyne Pet Sept 26 Ord Sept 26	CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.—Several SUITES of Magnificent OFFICES TO BE LET, con- taining from one to twenty rooms on the first floor, suitable for Professional Men, Limited Companies, &c.; day and night service of lifts; constant supply of hot and cold water; metering at moderate charges if required; rent from £35 per annum.
GARNELL, FRED, New Cleethorpes, Fruiterer Oct 9 at 11 Off Rec, St Mary's chmbs, Gt Grimsby	HILTON, WILLIAM THOMAS, Billingsgate, Lincs, Potato Dealer Boston Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 25	For plan and further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, Estate Office, Clement's-inn, Strand.
HALL, OWEN, Thwaite All Saints, Norfolk, Fowl Dealer Oct 6 at 12 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich	HODSON, WILLIAM, Walsall, Baker Walsall Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 24	BAILIFF'S OFFICE, 21, Penton-place, London, W.C.—RENTS COLLECTED AND RE- COVERED; AUCTION SALES conducted. Solicitors and Railway References.
HEARLE, ARTHUR WILLIAM, Plymouth Oct 8 at 11 Off Rec, 6, Atheneum ter, Plymouth	HODSON, WILLIAM, Walsall, Baker Walsall Pet Sept 14 Ord Sept 24	
IBSTOTT, ARTHUR, Bedford, Builder Oct 8 at 3.30 Messrs Halliley & Morrison, Solicitors, Mill st, Bedford	HUMPHREYS, DAVID, Criccieth, Carnarvon, Butcher Port- madoc Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24	
JACKSON, ARTHUR, Godalming, Harness Maker Oct 9 at 11.30 County and Borough Halls, North st, Guildford	HUNT, CHARLES, Bristol, Ironmonger Bristol Pet Sept 25 Ord Sept 26	
JONES, JAMES JOHN, Aberystwyth, General Dealer Oct 9 at 12 Off Rec, 31, Alexandra rd, Swansea	IBBOTT, ARTHUR, Bedford, Builder Bedford Pet Sept 3 Ord Sept 24	
MARCH, ELIZABETH, Middletown, Fried Fish Dealer Oct 12 at 12.30 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesbrough	JAFFE, JULIUS MAXIMILLIAN LEOPOLD, Nottingham, Com- mission Agent Nottingham Pet Sept 4 Ord Sept 25	
MATON, ALFRED, Freemantle, Southampton, Cycle Agent Oct 9 at 3 Off Rec, 6, Midland Bank chmbs, High st, Southampton	KEMP, SYDNEY FRANK, Yoxford, Suffolk, Cycle Maker Gt Yarmouth Pet Sept 24 Ord Sept 24	
MILLS, GEORGE, Blyth, Northumberland, Shoemaker Oct 6 at 11 Off Rec, 30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne	MAKIN, ARTHUR, Mortlake, Author Wandsworth Pet Aug 16 Ord Sept 25	

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Instituted 1858.

For the Relief of Poor and Necessitous Solicitors and Proctors in England and Wales,
and their Wives, Widows, and Families.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this Association will be held at the TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, at TEN o'CLOCK a.m., when the Board will present their Report; Directors and Auditors will be elected for the ensuing year, and other general business transacted.

Archibald Keen, Esq., of 59, Carter-lane, London, will be proposed for election as an Auditor, in the place of Thomas John Pitfield, Esq., resigned.

2, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C., September 17th, 1906.

JAMES THOMAS SCOTT, Secretary.